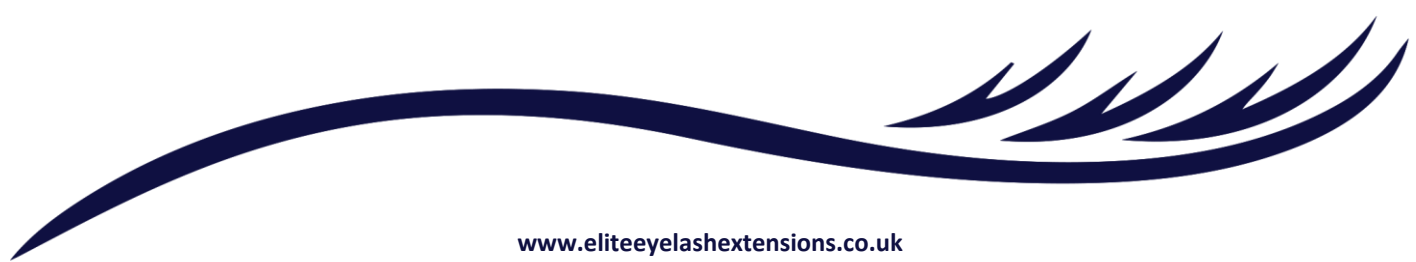


Here is a list of contra-indications with information about what they are, their symptoms and whether you can treat.

Condition	What	Symptoms	Can you treat?
Chemotherapy	A treatment that can stop cancer cells dividing and reproducing	Hair loss is common and grows back in most cases but may be weak as it recovers	At least 6 months rest before treatment, and only then if they're healthy
Alopecia	Either partial or total hair loss is experienced	Indicative of an underlying physical or psychological condition (e.g. hormonal) or due to medication	Not recommended
Psoriasis near eye area	It's believed to be genetic and not contagious. It is caused by the immune system being triggered in error so skin cells are produced too quickly	A patch of dry, red, scaly and flaky skin disorder that can feel dry and be itchy	Not wise to treat where it is present around the eyes as it may cause discomfort or risk flaky skin getting caught in the treatment
Eczema near eye area	It may be caused by contact with irritating substances, triggered by allergies and may be genetic. It is also called dermatitis and it is not contagious	May be red and swollen with cracked and itchy skin that may bleed in severe cases	Not wise to treat where eczema is present around the eyes as it may cause discomfort or risk flaky skin getting caught in the treatment
Stye (Hordeolum)	Usually caused by a blocked and infected gland at the base of the lash in the follicle. Can appear on the outside or inside of the eyelid	A painful swelling is visible on the outside of the eyelid	Do not treat whilst it's visible and uncomfortable
Cyst (Chalazion)	Meibomian glands behind the lashes help to keep the eyes moist. When blocked, it causes a fluid-filled swelling that looks like a lump no bigger than a pea	It can become infected and feel painful until it settles into a hard lump. A smooth yellow cyst is visible inside the eyelid	Do not treat whilst visibly present as it is likely to cause discomfort

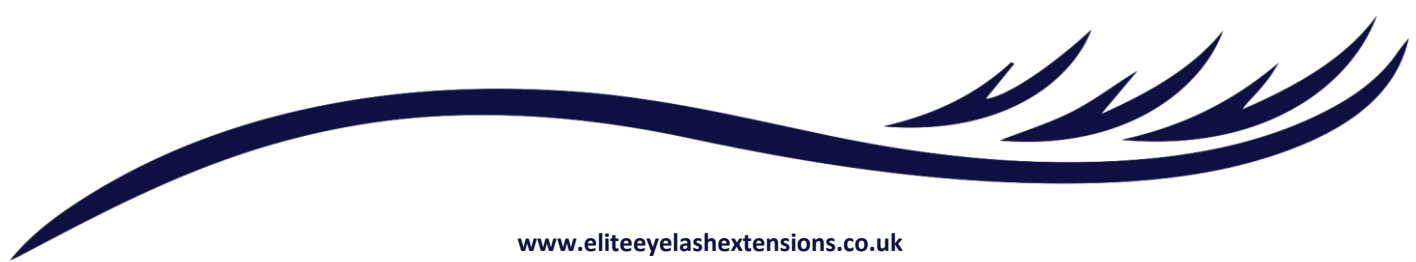
Condition	What	Symptoms	Can you treat?
Glaucoma	The optic nerve is damaged by fluid building up due to blocked drainage ducts that increase pressure inside the eye so vision deteriorates. It's one of the leading causes of permanent blindness	May include peripheral vision loss, sudden blurred vision, and pain. There may be no symptoms before vision is lost. There is no cure	Do not treat unless consent is given by a medical practitioner
Blepharitis	Inflammation of the lid line and hair follicles by either a bacterial infection or lash mites. Rigorous eye, lash (and extensions) and face cleansing is essential to prevent this	Causes itchiness with white deposits or debris in the lash line by the hair follicles	Do not treat
Lash mites (Demodex)	Mites have semi-transparent bodies, 8 legs and scales to anchor in the hair follicle where they lay eggs. They thrive on dead skin cells and sebum and grow up 0.4mm long. They move around at night and pass by direct contact	People may not know they have them unless diagnosed	Do not treat
Cataracts	The eyes lens becomes cloudy so light to the retina is obstructed causing blurred vision	It is painless and can develop over a long time causing eyesight to gradually get worse. Surgery can help. If left untreated, severe cases can lead to blindness	Not wise to treat unless consent is gained from a medical practitioner



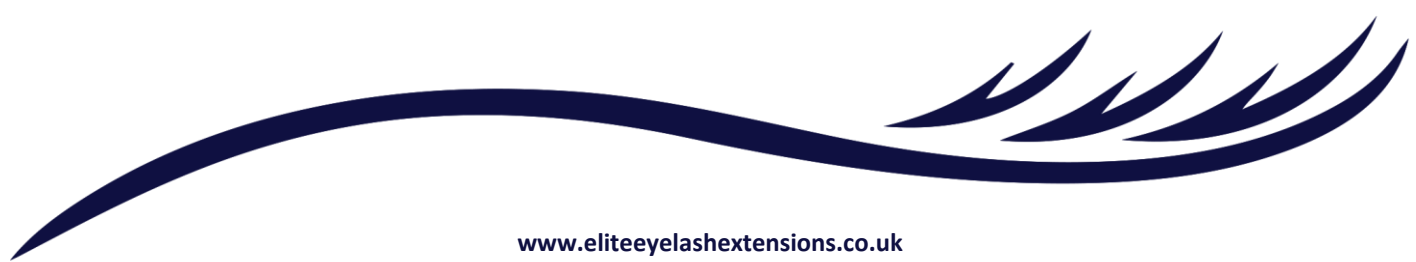
Condition	What	Symptoms	Can you treat?
Conjunctivitis	<p>Inflammation of the conjunctiva. There are several types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Infective conjunctivitis caused by bacteria or a virus</li> <li>▪ Allergic conjunctivitis caused by a reaction to things like pollen, dust mites, make up and contact lenses or their cleaners</li> <li>▪ Irritant conjunctivitis from contact with irritants e.g. chlorinated water or shampoo</li> </ul>	Eyes may be itchy, watery and often with a sticky discharge that coats the eyelashes	Do not treat whilst infected and leave 4 weeks clear of symptoms before treating
Dry eye syndrome	Not enough tears are made to keep the eyes moist or the tear quality isn't keeping them evenly wet	Can cause irritation and redness of the eyes	Do not treat unless consent is gained from a medical practitioner
Hay fever	Tiny pollen particles irritate and trigger an allergic reaction when in contact with the cells lining the mouth, nose, eyes and throat	Symptoms include sneezing, runny nose, watery and / or itchy eyes	Clients who rub their itchy eyes may pull the extensions and detach them from the natural lash or worse still, pull out the natural lash too. If their eyes are watering, do not treat. The extensions will not last long as the adhesive will shock cure and become brittle and weak
Suffer from extremely oil skin and hair	Skin can over produce sebum (oils) and oil weaken the adhesive	Clients can advise if they suffer though it may appear obvious from their hair and glowing skin.	You can treat but advise that it could reduce the lifespan of the treatment. Meticulously cleaning helps

Condition	What	Symptoms	Can you treat?
Eyelash perming or lifting	Chemicals are used to lift to natural lashes from the lid line.	Clients can advise if they've had it done but it should be obvious as their lashes will be lifted. If it was done a month or two ago, new growth will appear and be much straighter in comparison	Clients should wait before treatment as the curl may be too harsh to bond extensions well. It is best to wait until a lash cycle has run a course (about 3 months) so you can treat the natural lashes in their natural state

Condition	Can you treat
Injuries or conditions that may or will be aggravated	Check if they can lay in a reclined position for the time you need to treat. If they can't, do not treat. If they can but need to wriggle for comfort now and then and you can accommodate that, then record this on their Suitability and Consent form. They know better than you about how to manage their needs but list what you have agreed in your records
Medication	If your client is taking any medication, prescribed by a medical practitioner or otherwise, they may interfere with the longevity of your treatment. If you treat and your client advises that they are losing lots of lashes and that's unusual for them, it may be their medication. If you are concerned, ask your client to seek advice from their medical practitioner or wait until the course of medication is complete before treating again
Recent surgery	Any recent surgical procedure in or around their eyes may require time to heal or our products may cause discomfort or sensitivity. Laser eye corrective surgery requires a period of at least 6 months and cosmetic surgery requires at least a year. Do not treat any sooner unless consent is gained from a medical practitioner
Cuts, abrasions, inflammation or swelling in or around eye	Look to see that they are free of these conditions. Treating may cause discomfort or aggravate their condition and delay the healing process, so do not treat. A fresh cut may bleed and you should be mindful of cross infection



Condition	Can you treat
Pregnancy	<p>Provided that your Insurer or regulator agrees and your client is comfortable, you can treat. From the third trimester (28 weeks+), they should not rest flat on their back for long periods. The weight of the uterus presses on the major vein that returns blood from the lower body to the heart. It may interfere with the flow of blood and nutrients to the placenta and the foetus.</p> <p>Many women experience temporary changes in hair texture and growth during and/or after pregnancy. Hormones can cause hair to grow faster and shed. This is more noticeable when wearing extensions so they will need more regular maintenance</p>
Contact lenses	<p>Must be removed before treatment. They can dry out if their eyes have been closed for a while. Also, if adhesive enters the eye, it needs to be flushed thoroughly with water or saline and lenses are a barrier</p>
Wear glasses	<p>Check to see how close their natural lashes are to the lenses when their glasses rest on the bridge of their nose. You can determine the space you have to work with. Long extensions, particularly softer curls may touch them and cause irritation</p>
Eyelash curlers	<p>Manual lash curlers can crimp natural lashes if used fiercely or even pull them out. Advise them to stop using them for as long as possible before treatment to allow their lashes to rest and recover</p>
Sensitive to bright light	<p>Once your client's eyes are closed, you will apply a light overhead. It's essential to help prevent eye strain as this is close up work. Some clients are more sensitive to bright lights and may find this uncomfortable. It may cause them to squint or for their eyes to water. If this happens, do not treat</p>
Sensitive skin	<p>If a client advises that their skin is sensitive (or sensitised to certain stimulus), ask them if they know what they are sensitive to. If it's an essential ingredient in your products, then you cannot treat with them, not even to patch test.</p> <p>Many may not know what they are sensitive to. If they advise that they are allergic to plasters, it may be the adhesive in that product. When you patch test, your eye pads or tape are only tested for a few minutes. In reality, they are going to be worn for at least 1.5 hours for a full treatment. It is wise to give them some tape or a pad to take home and invite them to apply it to their skin for at least the duration of your expected treatment time (inner arm works well) or place it for them at the time. Record that you have done this on their Service Record and check how they got on with it before offering any treatments.</p>



Condition	Can you treat
Claustrophobia	This is an extreme fear of small or confined space. When your client's eyes are closed, they may experience this to a degree. If they become anxious, they are likely to fidget as well as having uncontrollable eyelid flicker or movement. This is dangerous. Their eyes must remain closed throughout their treatment otherwise the vapours from the adhesive can make their eyes red and sore and they are unlikely to be relaxed. If either of you are concerned, do not treat

There may be cases that are not listed here where you are unsure if it is safe to treat. If in doubt, do not treat.

You can't diagnose a condition unless you are a health care professional or otherwise qualified to do so.

It may be that your client has been diagnosed with a serious medical condition and is under the care of a medical practitioner. This could be a heart condition or recent surgery, the list is endless. It may be possible to treat if you are in receipt of a letter from their medical practitioner giving you permission to do so at that time. They may not be familiar with the treatment so it will help to have a letter prepared for clients to pass to their medical practitioner that explains this.

